

The Democrat-Star.

CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN MISSISSIPPI

MAYERS & RICHMOND,
PROPRIETORS.

"LOVE FOR OUR FRIENDS; COURTESY FOR
ALL; FEAR FOR NONE."

M. B. RICHMOND, Editor.
P. K. MAYERS, Business Manager.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., AUGUST 16, 1878

A HOWARD association has been organized at Vicksburg. It would seem the Vicksburgers are making preparations in case of an epidemic.

CAPT. J. D. BURKE, who has for some time been connected with the Brookhaven Ledger as associate editor, has retired from that position.

THE Pascoula Star is in mourning over the death of Mr. Slater Crawford, senior proprietor, which sad event occurred at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 28th of July.

CAPT. R. WALFORD has bought out the Yazoo City Herald and has Col. McCullum associated with him as editor. A paper conducted by two such gentlemen is bound to be successful.

ON the fourth page of this issue will be found proceedings of the Harrison county board of health. It should have appeared last week, but in making up the forms was unintentionally left out by the foreman.

AN election was held last week in Hinds county to vote on the proposition of tax or no tax to build the Natchez and Jackson railroad through that county. The vote was as follows: For tax, 4274; no tax, 2001; not voting, 79. The road will be built.

A HALF interest in the Tupelo Journal is offered for sale to a good canvasser and general out door business man. The Journal is, from its appearance, a paying institution, and here is an opening for an energetic man. For particulars address J. G. Herndon, Tupelo, Miss.

IT is said one of the islands on the United States coast is to be christened "Hayes" in honor of the fraudulent president. This distinction appears to be intended as a partial consolation to him from the fact that he is the only man who ever filled the presidential chair a year without having a baby named after him.

In speaking of home-printed and patent papers the Grenada Sentinel says: "Without reference to any particular paper, we must remark that if we were in search of light in some of our State papers, we would not go to the home side, but that which was gotten up miles away." A candid acknowledgment, indeed, considering the fact that the Sentinel is a patent side paper.

NEW ORLEANS is the most misrepresented city in the world. The highest death rate from yellow fever for one day has been but twenty-one, and yet from the wild and excited manner in which she has been quarantined by all the towns, little and big, within a radius of a thousand miles, one would suppose they were dying by the thousands in that city every day.

THOSE newspapers which are too proud or too obstinate to retract any unjust or improper language which they have admitted to their columns should profit by the example of an editor, who gives notice as follows: "If any subscriber finds a line in his paper that he does not like and cannot agree with, if he will bring his paper to the office and point out the offending line, the editor will take his scissors and cut it out for him."

AN exchange truthfully says the value of advertising can only be calculated by the circulation which an advertisement receives—low priced advertisements are not the cheapest. If a paper of a circulation of five thousand copies charges ten dollars for a certain advertisement, and a paper printing but one thousand, that is, four hundred and eighty copies, charges only three dollars for the same advertisement, the ten dollar paper is the cheapest; for it charges much less per hundred impressions of the advertisement than the three dollar cheap paper does. Any shrewd advertiser can make the calculation for himself.

OCEAN SPRINGS AND QUARANTINE.

Since the establishment of the quarantine between this county and New Orleans by the board of health of Jackson county a majority of the people of Ocean Springs have protested against said action and desire that the board should raise the restrictions so far as that town is concerned. So loud and deep has been the complaint that last Monday the board of health visited that place to hold a consultation with her citizens and see for themselves the exact condition of things.

The board was kindly furnished a train by Mr. Putnam, the gentlemanly and clever superintendent of bridges of the reliable first line New Orleans and Mobile railroad, and with a few invited guests, repaired to the fair town to reconnoiter, as it were. They were met by the citizens, who treated them with the utmost courtesy, and a general consultation was had.

In this meeting the citizens plainly told the health officers they were opposed to the quarantine and desired they would exempt Ocean Springs from its restrictions, that their business interests were being injured, and that they wanted free intercourse with New Orleans.

Now there are two sides to every question. The people of Ocean Springs have a perfect right to protest against the establishment of the quarantine, and with good reasons, too, to back their objection. We, also, have a right to protest against quarantine, and if it were in our power to-day, we would throw open wide the gates of commerce and let trains and vessels enter and depart at will. But then on the other hand the board of health is a legal body, established by the laws of the State, and their acts, so long as within the bounds of that law (which, by the way, is almost unlimited) must be respected and obeyed. If they see fit to establish a quarantine between this county and the counties west of us, our citizens have but one alternative: to obey that law.

While we are individually opposed to quarantine restrictions, yet we can appreciate the delicate position in which the board of health of this county are placed. Suppose they should exempt Ocean Springs because a majority of her citizens desire it; the next thing probably would be Scranton or the Seniors would demand that they, too, should be exempt; where would it end? The consequence would be there would exist so many communities within the county outside the quarantine limits that it would be impossible for the board of health to keep up a strict quarantine with the limited amount of money to go on.

Our position upon quarantine regulations is this: After reading the opinions of learned physicians, and conversing with others upon the subject of yellow fever (and just here let us remark that each and every physician knows all about the diagnosis of the disease and how it is communicated, and so does every citizen we have talked to upon the subject) we have come to this conclusion: If there exists certain climatic conditions the fever will be brought in by the mails, or by one person who may run the blockade, and it will spread over entire cities or towns. If these atmospheric conditions do not exist, then if forty cases of fever were brought in here and distributed around in the families of our citizens, the disease would not spread. We may be wrong in our theory, but if we are we have the consolation of knowing that about three-fourths of the M. D.'s are wrong, too, for we do not honestly believe twenty-five out of a hundred agree upon these points. Then believing as we do about the matter, we oppose quarantine regulations, for we do not believe (and we may be wrong) it will keep the fever out, though we stoutly counsel each and every citizen to obey the law.

Our neighbors of the adjacent county of Jackson are in a rather awkward predicament. They have put a quarantine upon New Orleans and all the country lying west of them, and the county of Mobile, Alabama, immediately east of them, has applied the quarantine to them. The consequence is that they are cut off on both sides—on the one by their own act, and on the other by that of their neighbors. Being in the midst of a lumber-producing, and not an agricultural people, they are dependent on the cities for their supplies, and are now threatened with a famine, partly self-imposed. If they perish—of which we hope there is no real danger—they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they themselves "nailed the plank" which impaled the steel.

Here, go to, there now, Gen. Jo. Don't become so alarmed and excited about the famishing condition of "our neighbors of Jackson county." While it is true our board

of health quarantined New Orleans, yet supplies are brought in on schooners, which lay in quarantine ten days, are then fumigated and come in and discharge. Our merchants being men of enterprise, always order goods sufficient to supply their trade ten days or two weeks ahead, and are thereby enabled to keep up their stocks.

While there have been some restrictions upon our people going into Mobile, yet now by obtaining passes from Dr. Griffin, president of our board of health, certifying that the bearer has not been in any infected place within fourteen days, our people are enabled to go to and from Mobile at libitum.

We have never been threatened with a famine or anything approaching it, but, on the contrary, there has been and is now plenty of provisions of all kinds in Jackson county.

PUBLIC MEETING!

Meeting of the Citizens of Harrison County. Delegates Appointed—New Executive Committee, Etc.

Pursuant to a call of the Hon. R. Seal, chairman, etc., a convention of the people of Harrison county, was held at the Court house at Mississippi City on Tuesday, August 13, 1878.

The meeting was called to order, and on motion of Capt. P. K. Mayers, Dr. Charles Pelczar was called to the chair and Mr. Chas. D. Lancaster appointed secretary. The chairman in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting to be the election of delegates to the Democratic congressional convention, to be held at Brooklyn on the 31st of September, 1878, and declared the convention organized and ready for business.

It was moved and seconded that two delegates from each beat be elected by the meeting to represent this county.

The following gentlemen were elected:

- Beat No. 1—A. M. Dullgren, P. W. Elmer.
- Beat No. 2—Wm. McCaughan, Thos. W. Grayson.
- Beat No. 3—Elmer Henderson, Dr. A. K. Northrop.
- Beat No. 4—Elmer Laidner, Wm. Smith.
- Beat No. 5—W. E. Whittington, Thos. Bond, Sr.

Moved by Mr. J. T. Baldwin that the election of delegates be made unanimous, which notice was seconded and carried.

The motion of Dr. Chas. Pelczar to instruct the delegates to vote for Col. Charles E. Hooker as the choice of the people of this county for congress, after being discussed by Gen. Jos. R. Davis and others opposing its adoption, was tabled. Col. R. Seal tendered his resignation as chairman of the Democratic executive committee to the meeting, which was accepted.

On motion of Gen. J. R. Davis, and duly seconded and carried, authorizing the chairman of the meeting to appoint a new Democratic county executive committee, the chairman appointed the following:

- Beat No. 1—F. W. Elmer, P. J. Montross, Samuel Lawson.
- Beat No. 2—T. J. Stewart, F. S. Hewes, J. E. Davis, P. K. Mayers.
- Beat No. 3—Chas. D. Lancaster, Geo. N. Smith, A. K. Northrop.
- Beat No. 4—Wm. Smith, Elmer Laidner, A. J. Bond.
- Beat No. 5—Wm. E. Whittington, J. B. Ramsay, Thos. Bond, Sr.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Pascoula Democrat-Star, Seniors Gazette and Jackson Clarion for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

CHAS. PELCZAR, Chairman.

CHAS. D. LANCASTER, Secretary.

YELLOW FEVER IN N. O.

List of Deaths by Yellow Fever in New Orleans—Total Deaths and Number of Cases.

Day	Deaths	Cases
Wednesday	1	1
Thursday	1	1
Friday	1	1
Saturday	1	1
Sunday	1	1
Monday	1	1
Tuesday	1	1
Total	7	7

GRENADE, MISS.

Eight New Cases of Fever and Seven Deaths—Nearly Half the White Population Refugees.

Special to N. O. Times.

Grenada, Miss., Aug. 13, 1878, 11 p.m.—There have been seven fever deaths and eight new cases in the last twenty-four hours. The indications are that at least eight or ten will die before noon to-morrow, with from twelve to fifteen new cases. So far none have got well. The town is in a filthy condition, opening sewers, permitting garbage to be around. Disinfectants are now freely used.

At least five hundred white persons, out of a population of twelve hundred white citizens, have left town. They are certainly not to be blamed. Only one colored person has been taken down so far. It appears to strike the best citizens of the place.

Dr. Hughes reports to me four cases of black vomit that will die to-night, undoubtedly. The weather is very unfavorable for the patients—cloudy, and threatening rain. All business houses, except drug stores, are closed. No trains are allowed to stop, and supplies are getting scarce. The condition is truly appalling. Gen. W. J. Smith and Col. Butler P. Anderson of the Howard Association of Memphis, are visiting in their services and devotion to the stricken, and have visited all distributing nurses and furnishing supplies.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS—THE PANIC IN MISSISSIPPI.

Special to N. O. Times.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 12, 1878. Tim Crawley and Mayer Sturges, at Crystal Springs this morning, got into an altercation, during which Crawley shot Sturges twice in the face, but the wounds are not serious.

A great panic prevails throughout this section, occasioned by reports of yellow fever at Grenada and Vicksburg. It is indeed most serious at Grenada. Eleven deaths are reported from there to-day. Vicksburg reports no cases outside of the city hospital. New Orleans nurses passed up to Grenada to-day.

YELLOW FEVER AT GRENADE, MISS., UP TO NOON MONDAY.

Grenada, Miss., Aug. 12.—One hundred cases of yellow fever have occurred here up to 12 m. There have been ten deaths within the last twenty-four hours.

HELP FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Aug. 11.—Yellow fever has been reported at Grenada, Miss., the past two days. Telegrams from reliable sources announce the existence of fifty or sixty cases, and five new cases reported there to-day. Gen. Smith and Col. S. P. Anderson left for that place to-day with a number of nurses and physicians. There is considerable excitement here over this news.

A STAMPEDE FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Aug. 12.—There has been a general rush out of town yesterday and to-day, caused by a fatal case of yellow fever, originating here. Although the doctors disagree, the alarm has not quieted. Three other cases are reported at the hospital. No new cases reported to-day.

THE LATEST REPORT.

Memphis, Aug. 12.—The latest advices from Grenada report the total number of cases of yellow fever at over one hundred. Twelve deaths. Excitement prevails here over the news. Every exertion possible is being made by board of health to prevent its introduction.

ORIGINAL CASE AT VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Miss., 11th. In accordance with our promise to the public, we to-day report the first case of yellow fever that has originated here, in the following note from a leading physician:

Editor Herald.—Please notify the community that there is a case of yellow fever in the city which originated here.

P. W. WHITEHEAD, M. D. 615 Jackson, August 10.

One swallow doesn't make a summer, nor one case of yellow fever an epidemic. Dr. Hicks, the attendant physician, states that he thinks the case originated from goods imported from New Orleans. The city is in such an excellent sanitary condition, and disinfectants are being used so profusely, that we do not think it will spread. We do not anticipate an epidemic, but deem it our duty to make Dr. Whitehead's announcement.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, August 13.—Mrs. Kate Bond, an Irish woman, living at 212 Front street, corner of Adams (nearly the center of the city), was officially reported this morning as having a genuine case of yellow fever. She has been keeping a small eating house, which has been almost entirely frequented by transients and river hands. Dr. Erskine, health officer, has taken charge of the building and block, and goes to work at once disinfecting and fumigating the entire square.

AT WINSTON AND CANTON.

Memphis, Aug. 13.—Yellow fever is reported at Winston and Canton, Miss.

NO NEW CASE AT VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Aug. 13.—The health officer reports no new case of yellow fever has appeared in the city up to noon to-day. No case now in the city.

THE STEAMBOAT PORTER.

Louisville, August 13.—The steamer John D. Porter landed here last night with several cases of yellow fever on board. Health officers visited her to-day. She moved up the river towards Cincinnati. No danger is felt here.

A GENERAL STRIKE POSTPONED.

Pittsboro, Aug. 11.—The Miner's Journal has an article stating, in substance, that the opposition of the employees of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company to a general strike this month will prevent such movement at present. There will undoubtedly be local strikes in cases where operators cannot pay men the same wages as the coal and iron company.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK STEAL A PLAN TO EXPOSE THE CULPRITS.

It is announced that Congressman Whitborne says he will, when congress meets in December, take measure to expose and bring to justice the men organized in the conspiracy to rob the Freedmen's bank.

Among the Doctors.

N. O. Times.

Special and solemn consultation of eminent physicians:

1st Doctor—"I hold that the prevalence of yellow fever in our midst is due to certain climatic combinations of heat, moisture, cold, absence of dampness, etc. The disease being imported."

2d Doctor—"I beg to differ. There is proof positive that there never has been a case of yellow fever imported. The epidemic—"

3d Doctor—"There you are! You see the fact that it is clearly due to the fruit dealers, and not to the ice manufacturers, is distinctly shown in that unique banana, taken in conjunction with miasmatic tendencies, will spontaneously evolve home-grown pestilence per se. To this fact I think we may trace the origin to the South."

4th Doctor—"But in 1853—"

5th Doctor—"My dear sir, this is not '53. The diagnosis of this peculiar disease will prove that some are dying now that were not born in '53. In my opinion the local causes are sufficient to engender the cryptogamic germ of miasmatic bacteria, which, self-evolved, induce by counter-irritation the prophylactic emolument, with superintention of hydrocephalic gastritis. Niggers don't get it."

6th Doctor—"I beg pardon! My clientele embraces the laziest and most exclusive of doctor's circles, and I have seen four distinct cases of congenital orchitis within the past six days. The more perfectly acclimated—"

7th Doctor—"There's where my peculiar view comes in. I hold that acclimation, properly motivated with emollient acid and thorough inoculation or previous death, will exempt anyone not exposed directly to contagion. The filthy condition of the gutters, and the draining of the rice chaff pond has much to do with this."

8th Doctor—"I am a homeopath, and in my sugarine treatment I have noticed that the foci of radiation are parallel to the perimeters of infection, which clearly demonstrates the wisdom of the board of health in carbolicizing healthy districts."

9th Doctor—"Wrong, sir, wrong! I haven't a case of yellow fever, and haven't seen any, but I will venture to say that the malarial is either indigenous, sporadic, endemic or of foreign origin."

10th Doctor—"But the board of health—"

11th Doctor—"Excuse me, sir, I am on the board of health. I hold that if the disease is not local it must be imported. I base my theory on the fact that in '74 there was not a single case in the city, and hence the calamity of an epidemic was averted. Phlegmogenic congestion of the myobian glands, engorged with paratyphoid of the vestibulum is often mistaken for infectious exanthema malarial origin. Hence the Mobile quarantine. Now, I claim that yellow fever is never indigenous here except when spontaneous, and I challenge citation of a single case to the contrary."

12th Doctor—"But does not the sporadic tendency of yellow fever to peter out when it has run its course, tend to show that it would not have become epidemic had it not existed?"

13th Doctor—"But, my dear sir, malarial remittent fever, dengue, apyretic purpura, and other febrile diseases, which are not Simon pure yellow fever are reported under different names."

14th Doctor—"But the etymological monogamous spores, transmitted by miasmata is theoretically phlogistic and therefore—"

[Here our reporter withdrew to get a dictionary. When he returned the lights were out, and there was every evidence that a severe row had taken place. However, from the above, a clear idea may be drawn of the nature of the malady now existing. A resolution declaring that there is no yellow fever at all had a strong support, but the mangled remains of many advocates of that theory seemed to indicate that it had been voted down after a hard struggle.]

Form of Pass.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, JACKSON COUNTY, MISS., 137 J. Permission is hereby granted Mr. J. N. Nelson, to enter the Mobile county and city lines, as of his own knowledge, the party or parties have had no communication with infected persons or places within the last 14 days and baggage has been thoroughly fumigated under our personal supervision.

President Board of Health.

Approved by order of the Board of Health, but the permit to be worthless unless bearing the official signature of the proper health officials of Jackson county, Miss., T. S. SCALES, M. D., Mobile C. C. Health Officer.

The above is the form of permit I am required to sign to pass any one within Mobile county and city lines, consequently any and all persons applying for permits must produce the most satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to a permit, or it will not be granted.

E. P. GRIFFIN, President Board Health Jackson Co.

New Advertisements

Dr. W. D. Bragg, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, is permanently located at Moss Point, Miss., and will practice in the town and country.

Office at C. S. Stewart's Drug Store. Office Hours from 7 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

August 15, 1878.

21-ly

New Advertisements

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., Will Commence its 28th Annual Session, September 25, 1878.

Among the inducements offered to patrons are the following: Thorough instruction; rigid but paternal discipline; superior moral influences; unsurpassed healthfulness of location; kind and competent instructors; ample facilities for instruction; low rates of charges. Board in private families, including furnished room, fuel and washing, \$12.50 per month. Board in College Hall, including washing and fuel, \$10.00 per month. Students from other counties can draw \$10 a year from their county treasuries. For full information, send to Rev. W. C. Webb, D. D., President of the College, Clinton, Miss. W. T. RATTLEY, President Board Trustees.

August 16, 1878.

21-2m

Whitworth FEMALE COLLEGE, BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

Will re-open September 25, 1878. Board and tuition in English, for one year, if paid promptly, \$180.00. Scholarships to assist in paying up new building can be bought at low rates. Send for catalogue and circular.

August 16, 1878.

21-2m

MISSISSIPPI MILITARY INSTITUTE, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

Next session opens October 1, 1878. Chartered by the State, supported by the U. S. Government with artillery, arms and professor of military science (graduate of West Point, able and experienced faculty). Charges moderate, not exceeding catalogue. Refer to former patrons. Apply for catalogue.

August 16, 1878.

21-ly

New Drug Store, Moss Point, Miss.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Moss Point and vicinity, that he has opened a new and complete stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

at that place. After eighteen years experience in the business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. For physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours day and night.

August 16, 1878.

21-ly

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All who are indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call on Mr. NELSON WOOD, at Moss Point, who is authorized to make settlements, and pay me what they owe. Mr. Wood can be found at Messrs. Wood & Ward's store.

August 16, 1878.

20-ly

Sheriff's Sale.

Geo. W. Davis, County Treasurer.

JOHN H. GRAY.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed, in the above entitled case, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on

Monday, the 17th day of October, 1878, in front of the Clerk's office in the town of Senatobia, within the hours provided by